United Nations A/73/119

General Assembly

Distr.: General
2 July 2018
English
Original: English/French/Spanish

Seventy-third session
Item 99 (u) of the preliminary list*
General and complete disarmament

Disarmament and non-proliferation education

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 71/57, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations made in the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education and reviewing possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education. It contains information from Member States, international, regional and non-governmental organizations and academic institutions on the implementation of the 34 recommendations of the 2002 United Nations study (A/57/124).

* A/73/50.

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I. Introduction

1. In paragraph 2 of its resolution 71/57, entitled "United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education", the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to prepare a report reviewing the results of the implementation of the recommendations made in the study (A/57/124) and possible new opportunities for promoting disarmament and non-proliferation education, and to submit it to the Assembly at its seventy-third session. Recommendation 32 of the United Nations study encouraged the Secretary-General to prepare a biennial report along the same lines.

2. Recommendation 31 of the study encouraged Member States, inter alia, to inform the Office for Disarmament Affairs of steps taken to implement the recommendations contained in the study.

3. The present report contains information compiled by the Secretary-General on the implementation of the recommendations by Member States, the United Nations and other international, regional and non-governmental organizations and should be read in conjunction with the 34 recommendations of the study. Pursuant to United Nations guidelines on limiting documentation, the information contained in the present report, as well as additional material, is available at www.un.org/disarmament/education.

4. Pursuant to that request, a note verbale was sent to Member States on 2 February 2018 inviting them to provide information on the subject. The replies received are contained in section II below. Any replies received after 15 May 2018 will be posted on the website of the Office for Disarmament Affairs (www.un.org/disarmament/) in the original language received. No addenda will be issued.

5. In its resolution 71/74, the General Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its seventy-third session a report covering the implementation by the United Nations system of the activities of the United Nations Disarmament Information Programme. The two reports should be read in conjunction.

II. Implementation of the recommendations by Member States

Cuba

[Original: Spanish]
[6 April 2018]

Education is a key instrument in the promotion of peace and disarmament. Cuba supports the need to instruct its people, especially the youth, on the principles of peace. Education relating to the objective of disarmament and non-proliferation should be a priority of all States.

Cuba is confronting the negative effects of the culture of violence and a false sense of security in the light of the current dangers in that sphere. Cuba includes in its long-term education and training programmes for children and youth a culture of peace that promotes general and complete disarmament without abandoning the country's defense and in compliance with the relevant international instruments to which we are party.

Nuclear arsenals compromise international peace and security and threaten the future of the human race. Cuba therefore places the highest priority on the objective of nuclear disarmament and consequently has signed and swiftly ratified the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

There is no justification for including the use of this type of weapon in military doctrines. We welcome the fact that the new treaty also prohibits the threat of the use of nuclear weapons.

Cuban society has increased its awareness of matters concerning disarmament, non-proliferation and peacekeeping. The mass media have prepared public service messages on the subject, especially to commemorate the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons on 26 September each year.

In addition to their educational work, Cuban educational centres also help to raise awareness among their students of the importance of peace, disarmament and non-proliferation. Specifically, in Cuban military education centres where senior, mid-level and junior officers are trained for technical and leadership positions, a higher standard of military ethics, including humanitarianism, internationalism and respect for peace, is required.

Cuban non-governmental organizations also play an important role in disarmament education. For almost 20 years, the Movimiento Cubano por la Paz y la Soberanía de los Pueblos (Cuban Movement for Peace and Sovereignty of Peoples), in conjunction with the Sociedad Económica de Amigos del País (Economic Society of Friends of the Nation), have organized national peace education workshops in various national educational institutions. The United Nations Association of Cuba also frequently holds events on this subject.

Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, the historic leader of the Cuban Revolution, was also one of the chief proponents, nationally and internationally, of the struggle against nuclear weapons. In numerous articles and speeches he referred to the implications of the use of such weapons for global stability and the life of the planet.

Cuba believes that education for peace and disarmament is essential in order to guarantee a more secure future for the next generation, a future where military budgets to wage war no longer continue to grow and where scientific and technological advances are able to achieve sustainable development.

El Salvador

[Original: Spanish]
[15 May 2018]

El Salvador recognizes the important role of education in the promotion of a culture of peace, with particular emphasis on protection of and respect for human rights and raising awareness of the grave consequences resulting from the various attacks, conflicts and threats to international peace and security occurring at the global level, mainly the humanitarian impact of the continued existence of weapons of mass destruction, the irresponsible use of firearms and the actions of transnational organized crime and terrorist groups. It is therefore essential to promote peaceful coexistence and guarantee security at the national, regional and global levels through the dissemination of educational materials on disarmament and non-proliferation and prevention of conflict and armed violence.

In the view of El Salvador, conducting campaigns and activities intended to promote education on disarmament, non-proliferation and international security is essential, *inter alia*, through courses, conferences, documentation, films, academic articles, exchange of experience, and inclusion of these topics in educational curricula at both basic and advanced levels, to ensure that the population is well-informed on this subject, the youth in particular, who will benefit from the prevention of conflict and armed violence, with a view to achieving a more peaceful society where

international peace and security are guaranteed as a fundamental aspect of human development.

Thus, in El Salvador there have been various awareness-raising campaigns on security for Salvadoran youth in the schools, with the support of the Ministry of Education and the National Civil Police, mainly aimed at a reduction in armed violence, peaceful resolution of conflicts and preventing participation by youth in criminal groups. Reports have also been drafted on the humanitarian impact of weapons of mass destruction, in particular the consequences of the use of nuclear weapons, with the support of international organizations and civil society organizations, to make known the catastrophe such weapons could cause for human life and the importance of promoting their complete elimination.

Japan

[Original: English]
[15 May 2018]

As the only country to have ever suffered atomic bombings during a war, Japan is committed to ensuring that the humanitarian consequences and tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki will never be forgotten. With this aim, Japan places the utmost importance on disarmament and non-proliferation education, especially for younger generations to encourage them to think on their own and act on matters of international security as well as disarmament and non-proliferation at the national, local and individual levels.

In its Final Document, the 2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons highlighted education as a useful and effective means to advance nuclear disarmament. It also encouraged all States to implement the recommendations contained in the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education (A/57/124). Japan reiterates the significance of those recommendations and encourages all Member States to put them into practice.

Japan is of the view that it is important to carry out disarmament and non-proliferation education in an inclusive and collaborative way with all relevant actors in all States and regions. The United Nations study stressed the importance of partnerships among Governments and international, regional and civil society organizations. Japan has made an effort to encourage dialogue and strengthen cooperation among a diverse range of actors.

The following illustrates Japan's efforts:

(a) Japan has invited young diplomats from various countries through the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme every year since 1983, and 908 fellows have travelled to Japan and visited Hiroshima and Nagasaki to learn about the realities of the use of nuclear weapons;

(b) Japan has sponsored the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues in different cities since 1989, where representatives of States, the United Nations, academic institutions and civil society from around the world engage in useful discussions;

(c) Japan, together with the other members of the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative, submitted a joint working paper on disarmament and non-proliferation education to the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Japan also put forward a working paper, submitted jointly with the members of the Initiative, to the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference;

(d) Japan has published white papers that provide useful information on disarmament and non-proliferation and pamphlets briefly describing Japan's efforts;

(e) Japan started a programme entitled "Special Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons" in 2010, with the purpose of sharing the first-hand experience of atomic bombing survivors, called hibakusha. As at 31 May 2018, a total of 286 Special Communicators had been dispatched around the world on 93 occasions;

(f) In addition, Japan launched a new programme entitled "Youth Communicator for a World without Nuclear Weapons" in 2013. Under this programme, young people are expected to share the tragic consequences of nuclear weapons and their thoughts about possible steps across borders and generations. As at 31 May 2018, a total of 303 Youth Communicators had been dispatched around the world on 28 occasions;

(g) Japan held a forum for the Youth Communicators for a World without Nuclear Weapons in Hiroshima in March 2016 and decided to make this programme more global. In December 2016, a second forum was held in Nagasaki and Youth Communicators from the United States and Russia attended;

(h) Japan has undertaken efforts to make the testimonies of hibakusha more widely available and has translated them into English and other languages;

(i) In March 2018, Japan held a screening event for "Nagasaki: Memories of my Son" at the Vienna International Centre in Austria. In May 2018, Japan co-hosted with the Office for Disarmament Affairs a screening event for "Paper Lanterns" at United Nations Headquarters in New York;

(j) In accordance with the recommendations made in the United Nations study to use new information and communications technology to promote education on disarmament and non-proliferation, Japan has opened a Facebook account to make the most use of social media to provide relevant material on nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament to people worldwide.

Madagascar

[Original: French]
[15 May 2018]

Madagascar has ratified the Arms Trade Treaty (see Act No. 2015-055 of 15 January 2016 authorizing the ratification of the Arms Trade Treaty).

Mexico

[Original: Spanish]
[7 May 2018]

In the view of Mexico, education and promotion of the values, actions and objectives of disarmament and nuclear non-proliferation are vital to the achievement of a world free of nuclear weapons and for the consolidation of a culture of peace and a safer world. It is therefore highly important for the coming generations to have the necessary tools to achieve and maintain a peaceful world without such weapons.

For Mexico, "educating for peace" means imparting values from a perspective of ethics and citizenship, which implies such values as solidarity, justice, tolerance, respect, cooperation, autonomy and equality. Those values contribute to the development of citizens who use their knowledge to promote disarmament and the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Over the last several years Mexico has therefore promoted the following disarmament activities:

- Biennial submission to the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly of the resolution on the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education.
- Inclusion of materials on disarmament and non-proliferation in the curriculum of the Secretariat of National Defence and the Secretariat of Naval Affairs; and the Matias Romero Institute (Mexican diplomatic academy).
- The national nuclear sector has participated in various courses and training workshops under the Export Control and Related Border Security Program of the United States Department of State and the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs participates in round tables and forums in Mexico and abroad with talks on nuclear disarmament and the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons.
- In 2016 and 2017, Mexico, in coordination with the James Martin Centre for Non-Proliferation Studies, the Organization for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Matias Romero Institute, held the third and fourth sessions, respectively of the Summer Course on Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation for Latin American and Caribbean diplomats. The fifth session will be held from 23 to 27 July 2018 at the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

III. Implementation of the recommendations by the United Nations and other international and regional organizations

A. Office for Disarmament Affairs

6. To mark 2017 as the fifteenth anniversary of the landmark United Nations study on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation education, the Office for Disarmament Affairs produced for its Occasional Papers series an edition entitled *Celebrating 15 Years of Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education*.

7. During the reporting period, the Office added new content to its disarmament education website, most recently a podcast with Jürgen Altmann, a professor from the Technical University of Dortmund, Germany, on the topic of nanotechnology and its possible weapons applications.

8. The Office continued fostering exchanges in the context of disarmament and non-proliferation education, including organizing events together with Hibakusha Stories, an initiative of Youth Arts New York, and the Buddhist organization Rissho Kosei-kai. Staff of the Office also held exchanges with students from the Nagasaki Higashi Senior High School at United Nations Headquarters in New York. The students at these exchanges presented two separate research booklets on nuclear disarmament, which the Office made available on its disarmament education website.

9. In the reporting period, the Office, through the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme, awarded 50 fellowships to national officials from 50 different Member States to enable them to participate more

effectively in international deliberation and negotiation forums.[1] The Office offered opportunities for young university graduates to get professional experience under the United Nations Associate Expert Programme. In addition, the Office in New York and Geneva trained more than 65 graduate students through the United Nations internship programme.

10. During the reporting period, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa held workshops and training in support of disarmament and non-proliferation education. These included workshops in Togo and Burkina Faso and events for countries in the Lake Chad basin on issues such as gender perspectives in disarmament, and training sessions on Security Council resolution 2250 (2015) on youth and peace and security.

11. To celebrate the International Day of Peace on 21 September 2016, the Regional Centre, together with the Government of Togo and the United Nations Development Programme in Togo, organized a panel discussion on the theme "Culture of peace and disarmament: a pledge to sustainable development in Africa".

12. In March 2018, the Regional Centre officially released a practitioner's handbook on disarmament in Africa to serve as a guide for training on weapons of mass destruction and conventional weapons in French-speaking Africa. The Centre has also produced other publications, which are available on its website (www.unrec.org/default/index.php/en/).

13. During the reporting period, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America and the Caribbean delivered numerous seminars on small arms control and armed violence prevention and reduction to university students in northern Peru within the United Nations programme on strengthening human security and community resilience by fostering peaceful coexistence in Peru, convened over 80 people to engage in constructive dialogue on the presence of firearms in schools and to develop solutions and worked with youth from northern Peru to raise awareness about the use of firearms and their impact on society and communities through artistic performances and dance routines that reached over 800 young people.

14. During the reporting period, the Regional Centre delivered expert presentations on two separate occasions to the Naval Academy of Peru as part of its efforts to expose cadets to the wider world of disarmament and arms control and peace and security issues in general.

15. In February 2017, the Regional Centre began collaborating with the Caribbean Basin Security Initiative and its Connect Learning Management System, funded by the United States of America, to offer operational forensic ballistics webinars and facilitate live discussions for a network of Caribbean firearms examiners and forensic laboratory personnel.

16. During the reporting period, the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Asia and the Pacific contributed to training programmes organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) in Hiroshima, Japan. The events were aimed at enhancing the ability of young diplomats from South-East Asia to engage in regional discourse on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

17. On 29 and 30 November 2017 in Hiroshima, the Regional Centre organized the twenty-seventh United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues. The Regional

[1] A separate report (A/73/113) on the activities of the Programme has been submitted to the General Assembly at its seventy-third session pursuant to resolution 71/73.

Centre and UNITAR also co-organized a screening of the documentary film "Paper Lanterns" on 28 November as a side event of the Conference.

18. Under the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education Partnership, the Vienna office of the Office for Disarmament Affairs organized two rounds of training courses. The training courses were organized under the Women Scholarship for Peace: Global South initiative and in collaboration with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. Two hundred scholarships were offered to young professional women. All online courses were hosted on the disarmament and non-proliferation education dashboard, a multi-purpose and multi-user online platform.

19. These training courses were complemented by the Women Higher Education for Peace Vienna Forum, organized by the Vienna office in 2016, which provided an additional opportunity for participants of the training courses and other female professionals and students to explore career opportunities in disarmament, non-proliferation and development. For the Forum, 30 scholarships for women from the global South were made available.

20. The Vienna office coordinates the Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education Partnership. Currently, the Partnership comprises 30 partners representing international and regional organizations, the media, non-governmental organizations and academia.

B. Department of Peacekeeping Operations

21. During the reporting period, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office for Disarmament Affairs launched a new resource entitled "Effective weapons and ammunition management in a changing disarmament, demobilization and reintegration context". This practical handbook is intended to support the work relating to arms and ammunition of United Nations practitioners of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration in increasingly challenging environments, including through community violence reduction programmes. Training material based on the handbook has been developed and a pilot training course was held from 25 to 29 June 2018 at the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa.

22. As part of its programming in 17 countries and territories, the Mine Action Service employs a range of innovative techniques for awareness-raising. This includes distributing solar-powered audio players with pre-recorded educational messages in Darfur, broadcasting messages at airport arrivals in Iraq and showing risk education flashcards at checkpoints for those entering Mosul.

23. In Libya, the Service expanded its programme of training women in small arms and light weapons risk awareness, with previous trainees now acting as mentors for a new group of women.

24. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the Service developed education campaigns with its partners and integrated risk awareness into the work of other United Nations agencies, for example by including informative leaflets in food packages, thereby providing vulnerable populations with the knowledge they needed to avoid harm.

25. In the Kasai region of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, where schools have been targeted by armed groups, in order to ensure that children would be able to start the academic year safely, the Service trained over 100 people working with the United Nations Children's Fund in child protection and education on risk awareness techniques. They are now sensitizing communities in their areas of responsibility to ensure that children can identify potential threats on their way to or when at school.

26. In 2017, the Service combined peer-to-peer and mass-media awareness raising by adapting "The X Factor", a popular televised British talent competition, to the South Sudanese context.

27. The project was partnered with nine primary schools in Juba to undertake a participatory learning exercise, which involved children writing and performing songs about the impact of landmines and explosive remnants of war on their own lives and within their communities. Then, in partnership with the National Mine Action Authority and with funding from the Government of Japan, the Service hosted an event entitled "Risk Factor", where each school performed live before a panel of judges. The competition generated national radio and print media coverage, gaining significant traction through social media.

28. The winning school, the Giada Girls Primary School, recorded its song professionally with the prominent South Sudanese rap group Jay Family. Its song and music video, "Beware", continue to be played on radio stations throughout South Sudan and to be performed by Jay Family in concerts in South Sudanese refugee camps in Uganda.

C. Department of Public Information

29. The global network of 59 United Nations information centres of the Department of Public Information continued to inform, engage and educate local audiences in local languages on disarmament and non-proliferation issues. During the reporting period, information centres organized educational programmes to promote nuclear non-proliferation issues among young people, conducted outreach activities to inform the general public on the work of the United Nations on disarmament and held training sessions for journalists on tools and techniques to effectively report on the work of the United Nations on peace and security issues, including disarmament and non-proliferation.

30. In September 2016, the United Nations Information Centre in Jakarta provided technical guidance and disseminated materials for a Model United Nations programme, which included issues related to international peace and security as well as disarmament and was held at President University in Sentul City, West Java, Indonesia.

31. In January 2017, the United Nations Information Centre in Tokyo organized a workshop for Japanese journalists on the activities of the Security Council on disarmament and non-proliferation and on how to research United Nations materials, including official documents.

32. In February 2017, the United Nations Office in Almaty, Kazakhstan, together with Miras International School, organized the Miras International School Model United Nations Conference for secondary school students. Participants simulated the work of the Security Council on issues related to chemical and biological weapons and nuclear non-proliferation.

33. Also in February 2017, students from 8 countries and 20 different high schools came together to participate in the Vienna Schools Model United Nations, during which topics ranging from disarmament to conflict resolution were discussed.

34. In July 2017, the United Nations Information Service in Geneva organized an annual two-week intensive programme to introduce graduate students to the risk posed by nuclear weapons that the United Nations and international organizations have to face.

35. During the reporting period, the Dag Hammarskjöld Library published a new United Nations documentation research guide on disarmament, which provides researchers, academics, students and the general public with an understanding of the work of the United Nations on this topic through an exploration of the documentation and bodies of the Organization that deal with the issue.

36. In addition to providing input for 21 frequently asked questions on disarmament, the research service of the Library responded to over 100 requests for information and extended research on disarmament, nuclear non-proliferation, arms trade, landmines and other disarmament-related topics. In September 2017, the Library organized an information table in support of the General Assembly high-level plenary meeting to commemorate and promote the International Day for the Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons, highlighting relevant library resources on the topic.

37. Between June 2016 and May 2018, the Library digitized and made available online over 1,100 summary records of the First Committee of the General Assembly.

38. The Department maintained the United Nations website of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1540 (2004) in all six official languages. During the reporting period, the website received over 300,000 page views from users around the world. The Department worked with the Office for Disarmament Affairs to ensure that appropriate information was shared on social media in a "myths and facts" format to combat misinformation campaigns on the work of the United Nations on disarmament issues. Instagram stories were produced and used to highlight special exhibits on mine action and disarmament and were aimed at reaching youth and mobile audiences.

39. The Department created other multilingual material customized for its social media outlets that was used to promote and educate the public on disarmament activities.

D. United Nations Development Programme

40. The South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons of the United Nations Development Programme works to raise awareness on the impact of illegal possession and misuse of small arms and light weapons among both experts and citizens across the region. To this end, the Clearinghouse programme maintains a constant online presence, using its information exchange platform and social media channels.

41. Between June 2017 and May 2018, a special focus was placed on using digital platforms and some of the other latest technology and innovative tools to enhance the reach of messages related to the importance of disarmament.

42. During the reporting period, all destruction events were documented using photos and videos which were widely disseminated, especially on social media. In addition, the International Gun Destruction Day, celebrated annually on 9 July, was marked in 2017 by three parallel destruction events covered extensively by the media. Some of the latest social media features, such as Instagram stories, are also currently part of the online presence of the Clearinghouse programme to expand the reach of targeted audiences.

43. In May 2018, the Clearinghouse programme launched an armed violence monitoring platform — the first digital platform to monitor daily firearms incidents across South-East Europe. The platform allows citizens and experts to see how many firearms incidents occur throughout the region, as well as where they occur and who is involved.

44. To celebrate 15 years of collaboration between the Clearinghouse programme and the European Union on disarmament in South-East Europe, an event was organized in Brussels on 24 May 2018, during which a brochure powered by augmented reality was used, enabling users to visualize the top achievements on disarmament in South-East Europe.

45. In 2017, a public perception survey on the possession and use of firearms in South-East Europe was conducted to provide a better understanding of the reasons behind weapons possession, as well as the perceptions of security or insecurity related to firearms in South-East Europe. The resulting data will serve as the basis for an online campaign on the dangers of illegal possession and misuse of firearms.

46. The Clearinghouse programme continues to assist countries in South-East Europe in increasing the security of their stockpiles, including by organizing and delivering courses on implementing best practices in stockpile management techniques. During the reporting period, the Clearinghouse programme instructed 15 trainers on how to manage stockpiles in a more secure and efficient manner.

47. The Clearinghouse programme has continued implementing its Gender Coach Programme, an education programme on gender equality in disarmament policymaking, in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. The Gender Coach Programme places gender equality as the key to unlocking cross-cutting solutions for pressing development challenges, from fighting gun crime to eradicating poverty.

48. In 2016, the Clearinghouse programme issued a groundbreaking study, "Gender and SALW in South-East Europe: main concerns and policy response", acknowledged twice during the reporting period as a best practice by the Secretary-General in his reports to the Security Council. Based on data in the study, a data visualization campaign was developed for social media. The campaign, entitled "Did you know that", comprised visuals highlighting the main results of the study and was posted on social media in September 2017 and disseminated online in some local languages in the region.

E. United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research

49. Recognizing the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education and training and the recommendations contained within the United Nations study on this topic (A/57/124), the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) hosted several fellows and interns during the reporting period and offered briefings to numerous visiting scholars, fellows, parliamentarians and other government officials and student groups. In addition, UNIDIR continued its support for the annual Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Training Programme of the office of the United Nations Institute for Training and Research in Hiroshima, Japan.

50. In fulfilling its mandate to provide the international community with diversified and complete data, studies and analyses, UNIDIR is implementing recommendation 2 of the United Nations study, namely to prepare, adapt and disseminate a wider range of user-friendly educational material on disarmament and non-proliferation.

51. Many of the education-related activities of UNIDIR described in previous reports of the Secretary-General are ongoing. More detailed information about specific aspects of such activities are available in the annual report of the Director, transmitted to the General Assembly, or at www.unidir.org.

F. International Atomic Energy Agency

52. The outreach and training courses of the International Atomic Energy Agency are conducted to promote the conclusion and support the implementation of the comprehensive safeguards agreements and additional protocols through seminars, briefings, training and publications. In August 2017, the Agency organized an outreach event for sub-Saharan African States, held in Lusaka.

G. Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization

53. Throughout the reporting period, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization organized numerous integrated outreach and capacity-building, education and training activities aimed at enhancing the understanding of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and its verification regime, including the civil and scientific applications of the verification technologies, while promoting the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty. The Commission also continued to engage with universities and academic institutions to encourage research and analysis on the Treaty and its verification regime, promote the integration of Treaty-related issues into academic curricula and further develop its online educational resources and e-learning materials.

54. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty: Science and Technology 2017 Conference was held at the Hofburg Palace in Vienna. Sixth in a series, this multidisciplinary conference aimed to strengthen ties between the scientific and technological community and the Commission and to ensure that the global verification regime remains at the forefront of innovation.

55. The Commission organized the second Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Science Diplomacy Symposium in 2018, which aimed to raise awareness of the contribution of the Treaty to international peace and security, encourage cooperative and collaborative research and innovation on nuclear test monitoring science and technology and seek creative solutions to advance the entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.

56. As part of its ongoing cooperation with the Office for Disarmament Affairs, the Commission once again welcomed in 2016 and 2017 fellows from the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship, Training and Advisory Services Programme for comprehensive study visits to learn about the Treaty and its verification regime.

57. The Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization Youth Group continued its efforts to promote the entry into force of the Treaty and the establishment of its verification regime by organizing conferences and events, authoring op-eds and articles and advocating for the Treaty in global forums on international peace and security. The Youth Group currently has more than 400 members, representing over 70 countries and all regions of the world.

58. The Commission expanded its internship programme by offering undergraduate and graduate students opportunities in both the technical and non-technical divisions of the Commission. Internships provide opportunities for the accumulation of knowledge and expertise on the Treaty and its verification regime while building the skills necessary to succeed in an international organizational setting.

IV. Implementation of the recommendations by civil society and non-governmental organizations

A. Academic Peace Orchestra Middle East

59. Academic Peace Orchestra Middle East is a classic track-two initiative, consisting of some 150 experts, which aims to create new momentum for non-proliferation and disarmament in the Middle East and Gulf region after the failed 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Its focus includes facilitating the establishment of a zone free of weapons of mass destruction and making use of the endangered Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, which represents a landmark success in multilateralism, diplomacy and compromise that was agreed upon in mid-2015.

60. Currently its activities are geared towards getting prepared for the third session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Review Conference and initiating an additional publication series on nuclear safety issues mainly linked to terrorism as a further attempt to start a dialogue process among experts. More information is available at www.academicpeaceorchestra.com and https://bit.ly/2DCIKsz.

B. American Academy of Arts and Sciences

61. The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, through projects on topics including meeting the challenges of the new nuclear age; new dilemmas in ethics, technology and war; civil wars, violence and international responses; and the global nuclear future initiative, draws on the expertise of policymakers, practitioners and scholars to foster knowledge and inform innovative and more sustainable policies, bridging academic research and policy outside the time constraints of policy deadlines. Recommendations of the Academy include moving beyond the idea of security as the absence of war towards higher aspirations of collective peace, development and justice. The Academy seeks to develop educational materials that can help faculty, students, journalists, policymakers and the public to understand complex security issues.

C. Amplify

62. Amplify is a global network of young people working for nuclear abolition, officially launched in May 2016. In the past two years, Amplify has conducted various educational activities, engaging young people from around the world. The Amplify Youth Summit for Nuclear Abolition was held from 17 to 21 June 2017 in New York on the margins of the United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination.

63. The Amplify network has continuously emphasized the importance of disarmament education at various international forums. Its members are engaged in educational activities in their respective countries, raising public awareness about the dangers of nuclear weapons, their humanitarian consequences, the importance of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons and what actions young people can take towards nuclear abolition.

D. California Polytechnic State University Ethics + Emerging Sciences Group

64. The Ethics + Emerging Sciences Group focuses on ethical, legal and policy concerns arising from novel sciences and technologies, particularly on military and related systems, including robotics, cyberweapons, human enhancements, non-lethal weapons, space systems and more. At the United Nations, the Group has participated in meetings of the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons and the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, and provides ethics counsel to defence organizations and non-governmental organizations globally.

65. The Group is non-partisan, often negotiating a sensible path between the hype and the gloom-and-doom that surround emerging technologies. More information is available at http://ethics.calpoly.edu.

E. Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Peace Education

66. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Peace Education empowers thousands of school students across England with knowledge of nuclear weapons issues each year, by engaging them with questions on those issues. Approximately 10,000 copies of its five free teaching packs are downloaded or distributed annually. It also delivers around 80 free school workshops and talks.

67. Cross-curricular resources and sessions cater to youth aged 7 to 19 and a range of abilities. They encourage critical thinking through interactive and collaborative learning methods, such as role play, group presentations and debates. Free teacher training is delivered on how to teach controversial topics.

68. The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament Peace Education does not campaign, but rather encourages discussion and debate. It believes that the ripple effect of its work will lead to a more informed national conversation on nuclear weapons.

F. European Union Non-Proliferation Consortium

69. In March 2017, the European Union Non-Proliferation Consortium e-learning course on non-proliferation and disarmament was launched, featuring 15 learning units by leading scholars in the field on a range of topics from weapons of mass destruction to emerging technologies. All learning units contain video presentations, animations, text overviews, quizzes, interactive pages, and an overview of relevant European Union actions, resulting in roughly one hour of material per unit.

70. The course is an open educational resource and is available to all interested users worldwide without registration. However, a certificate can be obtained after a voluntary registration. The course was developed and designed under the leadership of the Peace Research Institute Frankfurt, in its role as a member of the Consortium, which is coordinating the European network of independent non-proliferation think tanks (www.nonproliferation.eu/). The course was funded through European Union Council Decision 2014/129/CFSP of 10 March 2014. It can be found at https://nonproliferation-elearning.eu/.

G. Foundation for Peace

71. The Foundation for Peace (FundiPau) is a Catalan non-governmental organization founded in 1983 in Barcelona as a result of the cooperation of many citizens who worked to promote and progressively establish a culture of peace in a democratic way.

72. FundiPau works on peace research in order to deepen understanding of the causes of violence and wars and their prevention, carries out peace education to replace the culture of violence with a culture of peace in a progressive way, and campaigns to raise awareness and lobby policymakers to engage political institutions in commitments to disarmament, non-proliferation, demilitarization, conflict prevention, full respect for human rights and an active promotion of the culture of peace.

73. The past two years, FundiPau has focused on educational and training activities dedicated to the causes of the refugee crisis, as a result of arms proliferation and war, the defence of human rights and the ban of nuclear weapons.

H. Future of Life Institute

74. With a mission to safeguard civilization from humanity's most dangerous technologies, the Future of Life Institute spent much of the past year focused on nuclear disarmament and banning lethal autonomous weapons systems. The Institute worked with the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons to build support for the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, and through that effort, presented an open letter and video in support of the ban, which included the signatures of over 3,700 scientists from 100 countries.

75. In October 2017, the Institute presented the inaugural Future of Life Award and a $50,000 prize to the family of Vasili Arkhipov. Regarding lethal autonomous weapons systems, the Institute created the viral video "Slaughterbots" and built the website https://autonomousweapons.org to provide information about risks related to these weapon systems and the related work of the United Nations. The Institute also supported an open letter from artificial intelligence companies calling upon the United Nations to ban lethal autonomous weapons systems.

I. Geneva Centre for Security Policy

76. The Geneva Centre for Security Policy, an international foundation established in 1995 on the initiative of Switzerland and currently with 54 member States, provides executive education on a wide range of security-related issues, including disarmament and non-proliferation, to hundreds of representatives from Governments, international organizations, civil society and the private sector from the whole world. Specific courses on those topics in 2017 and 2018 covered the Arms Trade Treaty as well as arms control in the Middle East and North Africa region. More information is available at www.gcsp.ch.

J. Getulio Vargas Foundation

77. The Centre for International Relations at the Getulio Vargas Foundation School of Social Sciences has been an active player in the promotion of education on disarmament and non-proliferation in Brazil and in Latin America. In the past year, the Centre organized seminars and lectures discussing the recent developments in the

global nuclear order and advanced its fellowship programme for early-career scholars on nuclear politics and security. It was also involved in oral history projects on non-proliferation negotiations and continued to mobilize the nuclear debate through a series of new publications. Finally, it started a new research and capacity-building programme dedicated to developing a new curriculum for nuclear education in Brazil, to be applied in the next years.

K. Global Compliance Research Project

78. The reason given in December 2016 by most non-nuclear North Atlantic Treaty Organization member countries for not adopting the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons was that the nuclear weapons of the United States of America were essential for all of their security. Ursula Franklin, a physicist, pacifist and educator, has stated, "We must reappropriate the word 'security' and not allow it to be distorted by the military", and recalled the 1982 report of the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security Issues, written by Olof Palme, entitled "Common security: a programme for disarmament".

79. The Global Compliance Research Project has been working on an educational programme which includes: (a) redefining "security" as common security; (b) identifying threats to common security; (c) placing the Sustainable Development Goals within the context of international precedents; (d) delineating some United Nations systemic constraints, which could be overcome; and (e) making a modest proposal for a universal declaration of common security.

L. International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War

80. The organization International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War has for decades educated decision makers, non-governmental organizations and the public about the humanitarian impacts of nuclear weapons and armed violence as a basis for advancing nuclear disarmament, restrictions on the arms trade, reductions in global military expenditure and increases in funding for social priorities as identified in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

81. The leadership of the organization on this issue has contributed to the signing of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2017 and the awarding of the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize to the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, which the organization founded in 2007. The organization has conducted presentations, workshops and training on the humanitarian consequences of nuclear war at United Nations meetings and international conferences worldwide, as well as research and education on public health approaches to armed violence prevention. More information is available at www.ippnw.org/, www.facebook.com/ippnw/ and Twitter (@IPPNW).

M. James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies

82. Since its founding in 1989, the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies has sought to combat the spread of weapons of mass destruction by training the next generation of non-proliferation specialists while raising global public awareness on such issues. Its graduate students pursue a two-year degree programme that combines formal in-class coursework through the Monterey Institute of International Studies with on-the-job training at the Center and internships at international organizations with non-proliferation and disarmament responsibilities. Additional audiences include high school instructors and students, undergraduate

students, government officials, diplomats and scientists, who receive training from experts of the Center through a variety of formats.

83. The Center has increasingly made use of various forms of online learning tools and new technology to reach out to remote audiences. Its seminars and events are recorded and uploaded on its website for further outreach. In addition, the Center increasingly utilizes social media to disseminate information and reach out to a wider range of audiences and has launched training programmes in the use of open-source tools and technologies, such as geospatial imaging, 3D modelling and big data analysis to enhance non-proliferation and disarmament verification. More information on the educational activities of the Center, including online multimedia programmes, is available at www.nonproliferation.org.

N. Japanese Communist Party

84. The Japanese Communist Party is committed to realizing the total abolition of nuclear weapons in cooperation with the hibakusha (atomic bomb survivors) and citizens' peace movements in Japan. The Party has been working to raise public awareness of nuclear disarmament and to promote grass-roots activities, including the International Signature Campaign in Support of the Appeal of the Hibakusha for the Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.

85. The Party Chairperson, a Member of Parliament, participated in the United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination, and made a speech in support of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons. The Party has advocated the Treaty at international meetings, including the International Conference of Asian Political Parties. The Party is urging the Government of Japan to join the Treaty and calling for people's support to that end. In addition, the Party issued statements calling for peaceful denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. More information is available at www.jcp.or.jp.

O. King's College London Centre for Science and Security Studies

86. The Centre for Science and Security Studies serves as a focal point for non-proliferation and nuclear security research, training and education. It was established in 2003 by King's College London and supported by a grant from the MacArthur Foundation. Its traditional education activities include three master's programmes, additional modules for students in bachelor's and master's programmes and the supervision of PhD students and postdoctoral scholars.

87. Beyond the traditional classroom, the activities of the Centre include train-the-trainer/educator programmes in nuclear security, work with industry on compliance with non-proliferation sanctions and export controls, and outreach. Staff research and publications contribute to knowledge and debate on non-proliferation and nuclear security, and a seminar series featuring both internal and external speakers provides opportunities to share knowledge and practical lessons with staff, students, policymakers and the general public.

P. Mayors for Peace

88. In order to foster international favourable public opinion for the realization of a world without nuclear weapons, the Mayors for Peace, in its 2017 General Conference, decided in its action plan to implement programmes that emphasize

peace education to inspire and encourage younger generations to get involved in peace activities.

89. These programmes include: (a) the Youth Exchange for Peace Support Program, which involves inviting youth from member cities to Hiroshima, Japan, to participate in programmes focused on the experiences of hibakusha and their desire for peace, and to foster relationships with one another; (b) the Mayors for Peace Internship Programme, which enables young staff from member cities to participate in internships at the Mayors for Peace secretariat in Hiroshima; (c) the Mayors for Peace Youth Forum, where youngsters present and discuss their hopes and thoughts about peace gained through peace activities; and (d) the promotion of the Hiroshima-Nagasaki Peace Study Course, which is designed to convey the realities of the atomic bombings and atrocity of war at colleges and universities.

Q. Mines Action Canada

90. Mines Action Canada is a non-governmental organization focused on humanitarian disarmament. In 2017, Mines Action Canada hosted the Women in Disarmament Youth Leaders Forum on the margins of the sixteenth Meeting of States Parties to the Ottawa Convention on Landmines. This Forum focused on young women leaders from landmine-affected regions, with 12 young women from 12 countries participating. The purpose of the Forum was to provide disarmament education, skills training and mentorship to foster the next generation of disarmament leaders. Strong disarmament education programming is needed to ensure that the treaties of today become the reality of tomorrow.

R. New Zealand Disarmament and Security Centre

91. The New Zealand Disarmament and Security Centre continues to implement recommendations from the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education. It provides education on disarmament through presentations to schools and community groups, the media, websites and social media, provides a resource library for the community, especially students, and prepares events to highlight significant peace and nuclear-free status anniversaries, such as the twentieth anniversary on 8 July 2016 of the historic advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on nuclear weapons and the thirtieth anniversary in June 2017 of the passage by New Zealand of nuclear-free legislation. It also highlights United Nations days dedicated to peace, non-violence and disarmament. Four members of the Centre attended the negotiations on the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons as representatives of civil society and engaged the New Zealand public through the media and public outreach to raise awareness of the new Treaty.

S. Nuclear Age Peace Foundation

92. The Nuclear Age Peace Foundation has been educating people in the United States of America and around the world since 1982 about the urgent need for the abolition of nuclear weapons. Based in Santa Barbara, United States, its mission is to educate and advocate for peace and a world free of nuclear weapons and to empower peace leaders.

93. The Foundation engages in numerous educational activities focused on peace and nuclear disarmament, including producing online and printed educational materials, lectures and curricula for use in schools. Key activities include:

- Publications by staff of the Foundation
- Over 100 public lectures on the need for nuclear weapons abolition and on the nuclear disarmament lawsuits of the Marshall Islands at the International Court of Justice and United States Federal Court
- Engagement with students through internships and its Peace Literacy programme

T. Outrider Foundation

94. The Outrider Foundation believes in the power of an informed, engaged public. It helps non-experts to understand nuclear issues and equips them to influence policymakers. Outrider aims to involve ordinary citizens in stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and ending the threat of nuclear war. To do this, Outrider built a comprehensive, educational website that covers a range of nuclear issues, from the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons to relations between the United States of America and the Russian Federation. Outrider speaks with students at the local high school about how they can make a difference. Outrider gives media interviews, writes opinion pieces and hosts public lectures.

95. Every year Outrider participates in the local science festival where there is a virtual reality film screening and hands-on learning experience for thousands of students. Outrider also sponsors university students as nuclear policy interns year-round. More information on Outrider's educational digital platform is available at https://outrider.org/nuclear-weapons.

U. Pace University

96. Pace University plays a globally recognized leading role in disarmament education. Its Peace and Justice Studies major is among the largest undergraduate programmes in the United States of America. Faculty members offered relevant classes, including Model United Nations and Global Politics of Disarmament and Arms Control. Pace students engaged in disarmament internships, on-the-job training and service-learning placements.

97. Through the Pace University International Disarmament Institute, launched in 2016, faculty members disseminated their research and provided technical assistance to States and non-governmental organizations involved in disarmament policymaking.

98. In partnership with Control Arms, Pace provided training on the Arms Trade Treaty to East African States and civil society, with funding from the United Nations Trust Facility Supporting Cooperation on Arms Regulation.

99. Pace students and faculty participated in advocacy efforts to award the Nobel Peace Prize to the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, ensuring the inclusion of peace and disarmament education, victim assistance and environmental remediation provisions in the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

V. PAX

100. PAX is striving for humanitarian disarmament by working on better regulation and the prohibition of certain weapons, in particular weapons which, by their nature or through incorrect use, make no distinction between civilians and combatants. PAX

has been involving all generations in its work by setting up projects and platforms to inform, mobilize and involve them in disarmament-related issues.

101. PAX has incorporated a number of the recommendations of the United Nations study on disarmament and non-proliferation education. PAX regularly publishes reports and articles on websites in languages other than the United Nations official languages, such as Dutch. It works with faith-based organizations in developing educational materials, operates within international disarmament campaigns to distribute educational brochures and videos, hosts internships for students and engages a new generation in nuclear weapons diplomacy by organizing training sessions on nuclear disarmament for Dutch and international students and by providing access to the 2018 Preparatory Committee for the 2020 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference.

W. Peace Boat

102. During the reporting period, Peace Boat continued to actively engage in disarmament education, notably through its Hibakusha Project, which brings survivors of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki around the world to share their tragic experiences, educate people about the humanitarian impact of nuclear weapons and catalyse public support towards a nuclear-free world. Peace Boat held meetings with policymakers (high-level municipal, national and regional government officials and parliamentarians), gave public testimonies and addressed diplomats, youth groups and the media.

103. An active member of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons, Peace Boat participated actively in the United Nations conference to negotiate a legally binding instrument to prohibit nuclear weapons, leading towards their total elimination, and Nobel Peace Prize ceremony events. It also took part in international forums, including sessions of the First Committee of the General Assembly and the Preparatory Committee of the Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and the United Nations Conference on Disarmament Issues. Approximately 11,500 people from Japan and around the world joined its on-board educational programmes from 2016 to 2018.

X. Peace Movement Aotearoa

104. Peace Movement Aotearoa is the national networking peace organization of New Zealand. Its core disarmament activities comprise: networking, outreach and disarmament education; national coordination of humanitarian disarmament and related campaigns; and its youth disarmament engagement strategy.

105. Among other things, the Peace Movement coordinated the five global humanitarian disarmament campaigns of the country, namely on nuclear weapons, military spending, killer robots, cluster munitions and landmines, coordinated a range of other national peace and disarmament projects and is the New Zealand contact for the global campaigns on explosive weapons in populated areas and child soldiers.

106. It also regularly includes disarmament issues in its reports to United Nations human rights treaty monitoring bodies and in its publicly available resources.

107. Its website is the most comprehensive peace and disarmament site of New Zealand, providing public information and resources on a wide range of topics.

Y. PIR Center (Russian Center for Policy Studies)

108. PIR Center (Russian Center for Policy Studies) is the key research non-governmental organization that took the lead in promoting education in non-proliferation and disarmament in the Russian Federation and the Commonwealth of Independent States. In 2016, at the initiative of PIR Center, three institutions, namely the PIR Center itself, the Middlebury Institute of International Studies at Monterey and the Moscow State Institute of International Relations, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, launched a dual degree graduate programme in non-proliferation studies. By May 2018, two cohorts of students from China, Mexico, the Russian Federation and the United States of America took part in the programme.

109. In 2016 and 2017, more than 70 young experts participated in the other training projects of PIR Center, namely the International School on Global Security and the internship programme. In 2018, the Center launched a three-year project, Young Experts in the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Review Process. In 2017, PIR Center proposed a 10-year plan on improving disarmament and non-proliferation education. One of the key advantages of the work of PIR Center is the focus on selecting and promoting young professionals, motivating them to work on non-proliferation and providing opportunities for their professional growth.

Z. Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies

110. The proliferation and nuclear policy programme of the Royal United Services Institute for Defence and Security Studies in London operates two major strands of activity that deliver disarmament and non-proliferation education and training: the United Kingdom project on nuclear issues and the counter proliferation finance training project.

111. The United Kingdom project on nuclear issues is a cross-generational initiative designed to encourage emerging nuclear scholars and professionals in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and beyond. It runs a varied suite of activities, including an annual conference, immersive disarmament and non-proliferation simulation activities and technical and policy workshops, to develop the knowledge of its members.

112. The Institute provides training on issues related to countering proliferation finance to Governments and the private sector around the world based on its world-leading research programme, and is currently focusing heavily on South-East Asia and Africa. It has also partnered with multinational bodies, including the training body of the Financial Action Task Force and the Asia/Pacific Group on Money Laundering.

AA. Senzatomica

113. Initiated by Soka Gakkai Italy, Senzatomica has grown into a nationwide grass-roots campaign that promotes nuclear disarmament through an exhibition and numerous initiatives in collaboration with like-minded associations. The goal of Senzatomica is to inform and educate, particularly young people, in order to raise public awareness about the humanitarian consequences of nuclear weapons and to spread a wave of action for peace.

114. Since 2014, the Senzatomica exhibition has been held in 75 Italian cities and visited by over 360,000 people, more than a third of whom have been students in elementary and high schools.

115. Senzatomica also co-organized with the Holy See the high-level international symposium "Perspectives for a world free of nuclear weapons and for integral disarmament".

BB. Simons Foundation

116. The Simons Foundation, based in Canada, again provided in 2017 and 2018 the Graduate Research Awards for Disarmament, Arms Control and Non-Proliferation Research in partnership with Global Affairs Canada; produced briefing papers on nuclear disarmament, Arctic security and Canadian defence policy; co-convened the annual outer space security conferences of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research; established the Simons Graduate Award, Simons Undergraduate Research Assistantships, the Simons Visiting Scholars Programme and the Disarmament, Global and Human Security programme at the University of British Columbia; continues to fund an adjunct professorship in international studies and a fellowship in international security at Simon Fraser University; and funded the nuclear disarmament research of Bruce Blair and the programme on science and global security at Princeton University.

117. The Simons Foundation also continues to be the principal sponsor of Global Zero and its international campus education and outreach programme, the Global Zero student institutes, sponsored the Youth as Peacebuilders Forum of the United Nations Association in Canada, and co-convened a number of public lectures and educational events on nuclear disarmament issues.

CC. Soka Gakkai International

118. Between July 2016 and June 2018, Soka Gakkai International conducted a wide range of disarmament education activities, particularly focusing on raising public awareness of the dangers of nuclear weapons and promoting the new Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.

119. During the Treaty negotiations, together with some Governments and other non-governmental organizations, Soka Gakkai International emphasized the importance of disarmament education, which was included in the preamble of the Treaty. In 2018, Soka Gakkai International launched the second People's Decade for Nuclear Abolition, the aim of which is to support the current efforts to realize the early entry into force and universalization of the Treaty.

120. Soka Gakkai International continued its interfaith efforts to call for the abolition of nuclear weapons. Its constituent organizations around the world also conducted a variety of educational activities, including exhibitions, discussions and film screenings, often led by women and young people.

DD. Texas A&M University Center for Nuclear Security Science and Policy Initiatives

121. The Center for Nuclear Security Science and Policy Initiatives at Texas A&M University is the first academic institution in the United States of America focused on technical graduate education, research and services related to nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation. The curriculum also includes policy components.

122. The Center has been supporting activities in nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation education, training and outreach since 2006. The faculty teaches graduate-level courses that lead to a nuclear engineering master's degree with a specialization in nuclear non-proliferation, as well as both academic and professional certificates in nuclear security.

123. The Nuclear Safeguards and Security Education Portal, developed by the Center, consists of 14 online modules on various topics of nuclear non-proliferation. The Portal is free and open to anyone. The Center has conducted workshops throughout the world to foster nuclear security culture and education, including curriculum development for institutions interested in establishing academic programmes in nuclear security and non-proliferation.

EE. Tufts University Institute for Global Leadership

124. The Institute for Global Leadership at Tufts University prepares new generations of effective and ethical leaders to comprehend and find solutions to the world's most pressing problems.

125. The Institute integrates interdisciplinary academic and innovative experiential education and is at the forefront of efforts that encourage thinking beyond boundaries and acting across borders.

126. Its Inquiry programme is an intensive, academic annual programme for about 300 high school students that facilitates the understanding of complex global issues through investigative methods and role-playing techniques.

127. Its flagship programme, Education for Public Inquiry and International Citizenship, engages the campus in year-long programming around a selected theme, culminating in an international symposium. Other key initiatives include programmes in civil-military relations and sustainable development.

FF. Universidad Autónoma de Baja California

[Original: Spanish]

128. The Universidad Autonoma de Baja California promotes research on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation in the areas of international relations and international law in order to contribute to the academic debate and find global solutions, as well as promoting education and a culture of peace.

129. The University participated in conferences on such topics as disarmament education, humanitarian impact and the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons at various universities.

GG. Verification Research, Training and Information Centre

130. The Verification Research, Training and Information Centre is a non-governmental organization governed by a board of trustees and regulated by the Charity Commission for England and Wales. Its mission is to support the implementation and enhance the effectiveness of international agreements with a particular focus on arms control, non-proliferation and disarmament through impartial research and analysis, expert advice and capacity-building, training and legislative assistance. It has the following programmes mandated to include, among other aspects, the education and training of relevant State authorities and other organs of civil society:

(a) The National Implementation Measures Programme works with Governments to improve the national implementation of Security Council resolutions, treaties and other internationally accepted instruments and best practices;

(b) The Verification and Monitoring Programme works on arms control, security, environment and trade issues, including illicit trafficking in radioactive materials, nuclear disarmament verification and conventional arms controls. The programme consistently provides training on the comprehensive safeguards agreements of the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as the Model Protocol Additional to the Agreements between States and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards.

HH. World without War (Mundo sin Guerras e sin Violencia)

[Original: Spanish]

131. For the past two years, the activities of World without War have mainly been concentrated on the educational field, through university days and workshops for peace in educational centres. Such public activities as forums and marches for peace, non-violent conflict resolution and nuclear disarmament have also continued.

132. The assessment of the possibility of holding a second World March for Peace and Nonviolence, after consultations with individuals, groups and collaborators, led to the decision to do so and marked a turning point in our activities.

133. Our activities are now directed towards establishing the conditions for the second march, which will take place from 2 October 2019 to 8 March 2020, on the basis of the demonstration effect and scalable actions, and with training in non-violence for volunteers.

V. Conclusions

134. **Increased partnerships between Governments, international organizations and civil society groups enables collective reach to a more global audience on disarmament and non-proliferation issues.**

135. **Governments, international organizations and civil society groups have continued to increase digital content and their use of and access to new technologies, such as social media tools, to disseminate information and reach a wider audience. It is noteworthy that advances such as virtual reality and augmented reality have been utilized as tools in disarmament education.**

136. **Disarmament and non-proliferation education remains an important way to bring the discussion of those critical issues to schools in all countries to inform and empower young people to become agents of peace by helping them to mobilize, act and promote the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation.**